18/ TRICONTINENTAL

OUR COVER:

September 23 Solidarity with the People of Puerto Rico

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PUERTO RICO

and the struggle against colonialism

We represent the people of Puerto Rico here. The Puerto Rican people reiterate their undying solidarity with the Cuban Revolution. Our people are a part of exploited and under-nourished Latin America, that today regroups its forces for the final battle for liberation. As part of America, we are one with all the struggles carried out on different scales by our peoples. We think that as the struggle intensifies itself in each country, the more we must define and materialize that solidarity. That is why, in the Conference, we are in favor of expressing more concretely our solidarity with the heroic fighters in Bolivia, Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia and other countries, who have started guerrilla warfare as a first battle line in the

confrontation with U. S. imperialism. We, the fighters for the independence of Puerto Rico, are ready to offer that concrete solidarity in any form, just as our ancestors did during the Bolivarian era and in the Cuban woodlands and gave their lives for the independence of our sister nations, in spite of the fact that their own country has never attained even formal independence.

We consider that the most effective solidarity that we may offer all the revolutionaries of Latin America is the development of our own fight for freedom on our own soil, in the midst of the greatest adversity, surmounting all obstacles until final victory.

We do not deceive ourselves, nor do we want our comrades of the rest of America to overlook our reality. Puerto Rico is an imperialist fortress in Latin America. The United States has established a large military base in our country, a focus of economic penetration and political domination, from which to start a counterrevolution in the Caribbean —the pivotal area where Socialist Cuba

flourishes— which will be the largest confrontation Washington has ever had in our America.

Military-wise, we may say, without exaggerating, that the island of Puerto Rico is a large base for the armed forces of the United States, in the midst of which lives a people whom the U. S. wants to despoil of their heritage. Military, naval and air installations are established along the coasts of our country. Two of such installations are powerful atomic bases: a naval one of guided missiles in the east and another —headquarters of the Strategic Air Command— in the west. In the Luquillo forest, the only uninhabited zone of considerable extent in the Puerto Rican territory, appropriated by the Government of Washington as a forest reservation, a base has been installed to train "green berets" for anti-guerrilla warfare. A vast network of military roads, bases and radar stations cover the territory of Puerto Rico.

Economically, Puerto Rico is the most important investment center of the great U. S. monopolist capital in America. During the last two years the investments of U. S. capital in Puerto Rico were more than half the investments in all of Latin America. The old system of primitive, colonial exploitation, based mainly on sugar cane and the sugar industry is rapidly being changed into a super-exploitation that covers all the aspects of our economy. Yankee capital already controls over 80% of the total industrial investment. The construction of huge petrochemical and metallurgical combines is being speeded up to industrialize —to the benefit of foreign capital— Venezuelan crude oil and the rich copper mines discovered in all the central mountain range of the island. The greater part of the large corporations of the United States —from Ford to General Electric— have established factories in Puerto Rico to exploit our workers and our national resources.

The Puerto Rican workers receive, on the average, one-third of the salary paid in the United States for the same type of work, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of living in Puerto Rico is 25% higher than in the United States, owing to the market monopoly to which we are submitted. U.S. capital is completely tax-exempt. Copper is being delivered to two large Yankee companies, with a derisive 2% share for the government of Puerto Rico, and artificially quoting market prices at 38 cents per pound. In Puerto Rico, imperialism has undertaken the construction of an economic sub-empire with the object of monopolizing all the Caribbean and Central American markets.

Politically speaking, Puerto Rico is a direct colony of the United States. The whole governmental structure is directly controlled by the United States government, whose Congress and several other agencies legislate and regulate everything pertaining to foreign relations, defense, military recruitment, expropriation by eminent domain, customs, foreign trade, salaries and labor-management relations, immigration and emigration, citizenship and dozens of other essential aspects of national government. The so-called free associated state, merely a name behind which to hide a brutal intervention, only exercises authority at a provincial or municipal level, making it easier for imperialism to rule and dominate without having to deal with the annoying details of a lesser administrative nature.

But the very fact that Puerto Rico is a classical colony constitutes imperialism's Achilles' heel. That which has made possible the construction of this fortress —as always occurs in the processes of imperialist domination— opens the crevice that undermines that same fortress. Right in the middle of 1967, when direct colonialism has disappeared —although in many instances it continues in neocolonial form, the United States insists on maintaining, unaltered,

its régime of direct and implacable domination of our homeland.

For its continued existence, imperialism counts on the unconditional submission of a native bureaucratic bourgeoisie that was born in the process of economic absorption of our country, reinforced by 70,000 U.S. immigrants and 30,000 Cuban counterrevolutionaries ("gusanos") who hold the highest positions (professional, administrative and executive) in industry, commerce, business and government. This parasitical scab of imperialism is the basis of the structure of colonial power, and is organized in two political parties, equally unconditional, whose only difference is that one of them wants complete annexation to the United States now, and the other one —the government party— considers that it serves the U. S. interests best by maintaining the present colonial subordination.

Alongside these low colonialist politics, a powerful mass movement has been consolidating with common aspirations for the exploited classes.

On July 23, when the puppet government held a plebiscite farce on orders of the United States, with the object of pretending to ratify the colonial period, sixty per cent of the adult population turned their backs on the plebiscite ballot boxes, following the watchword of electoral abstention advocated by the patriotic forces of our country. A week before, these same forces expressed the protest of the people against the false plebiscite and demanded national independence in the largest meeting that has ever been held in Puerto Rico.

Heading this emerging popular struggle is the Puerto Rican Patriotic Vanguard, formed by thousands of freedom fighters, who raise the level of the struggle higher every day. Our vanguard bases its action on two parallel objectives: unity of all progressive forces of Puerto Rico in the struggle for sovereignty and national independence, and the mutual solidarity with all anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces that in the whole world try to defeat U. S. imperialism. That is why we feel ourselves akin to the bold struggle that, on behalf of their liberation, wage the Negro people of the United States, under the slogan of black power. To that struggle we are united, not only in the universal dimension of those who have a common cause, but also because the million Puerto Ricans who live in the U. S. are suffering, along with the Negro people of the U. S., the vilest exploitation, discrimination and brutality from the white power structure of that country. That is why we have happily welcomed comrade Stokely Carmichael in Puerto Rico, and during his visit, we signed a pact of mutual solidarity.

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We are also firmly united to the heroic people of South Viet Nam who, under the flag of the National Front for Liberation fight, arms in hand, for national independence against the savage U. S. aggression. We show this solidarity in a concrete campaign of resistance against the compulsory military service that Washington imposes on our youth. Defying the threats of five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine that the Yankee law dictates, thousands of Puerto Rican youngsters have refused to enroll in the U. S. army forces, and each time there are more who resist the cruel imposition of colonial enrollment.

As a base for the line of action of the new struggle for Puerto Rican independence, we have come to this OLAS Conference to offer our contribution to outline the much-needed common strategy for the liberation of America. If any country is interested in the final imperialist defeat, it is the Puerto Rican people, whose very existence is involved in the undeferable need of finishing the monster that prevents a great part of humanity from reaching their goals of welfare and progress.

We know that the fight in front of us is long and arduous, but there is no other possible solution. We have the complete conviction that Puerto Rico will be free as a result of the efforts of its people, and with the solidarity of the peoples of our America and the world. In any case, we will realize the slogan of Albizu Campos: "To take away our land, they have first to take away our lives."

(Extracts from the speech delivered by Juan Mari Bras, President of the Puerto Rican Delegation to the First OLAS Conference)

REVOLUTIONARY ARMED STRUGGLE: THE FUNDAMENTAL LINE OF THE REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA.

The First Latin American Solidarity Conference, held in Havana, the first socialist capital of America, constituted —as correctly stressed in its General Declaration— "a brilliant milestone in the revolutionary struggle waged in the mountains and in the cities by the peoples of our continent for their final national liberation."

If anyone should doubt the historic significance of this great event, it would be enough to point out the extraordinary echo it has produced among the peoples of

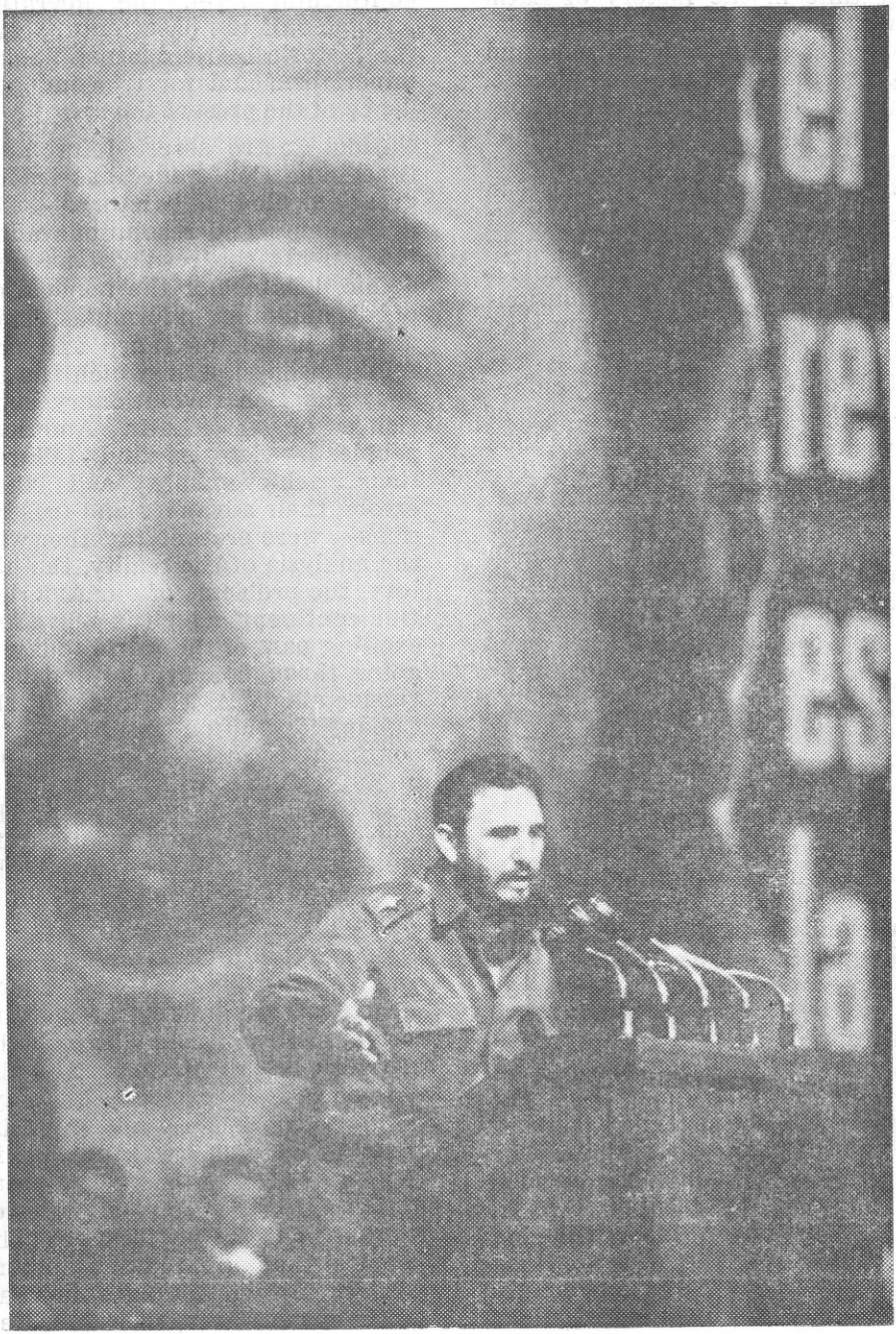
America and the world, And among the hysterical circles of Yankee imperialism and the cliques at its service.

More than 150 delegates from 27 countries of Latin America attended the Conference. Through a thousand different routes, eluding the stubborn and impotent imperialist blockade, the men who represent the militant revolutionary vanguard came to the "forbidden island." For many of them, the road to Havana did not start at a quiet airport. First they had to go through the difficult paths of underground struggle —where forces are strengthened and the will is tempered, as the steel.

Over 100 observers and guests attended the Conference. Among the international organizations present were the Organization of Solidarity of the People of Africa, Asia and Latin America; the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization; the International Students' Union; the World Federation of Democratic Youth; the World Federation of Trade Unions; the World Peace Council; the Tricontinental Committee of Support to Viet Nam; the International Court of War Crimes and the International Organization of Journalists. In accordance with the reality of our times the delegations of the people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam occupied a place of honor. Among the observers, Stokely Carmichael, the American black leader, attended as the honor guest —a distinction that paid homage to the heroism of the U. S. black combatants and that constituted a clear example of the bonds linking the courageous struggle of the African American population with the liberation movements of Latin America and the world.

The world-wide interest in the meeting was stressed by the presence of ever 150 journalists —including 20 from the socialist countries, 51 from Latin America, 5 from the Arab nations, 27 from the United States and 39 from Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Switzerland. Unexpectedly, and without an invitation, there "arrived" at the Conference —duly "protected"— a group of "delegates" from U. S. imperialism. The unscheduled and opportune presence of this group contributed to the development of this significant event, and served as additional evidence of the criminal policy and stubborn clumsiness of Yankee imperialism. Perhaps expecting that the people's interest in the Conference would slacken the vigilance, agents of the shady CIA landed in the coasts of Cuba, with concrete instructions and equipped with the latest models devised by the CIA for carrying out sabotage and aggression against other countries. The agents, captured and defeated, were presented at a plenary meeting and had an opportunity to display their loquacity volunteering revealing details and information. The repulsive presence of these uninvited guests gave both the delegates and newspapermen a vision of what is in store for the imperialists and their agents in their frontal struggle with the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Defining the character of the OLAS Conference, the General Declaration asserts that: "For the



first time in the history of Latin America, the genuine representatives of the exploited, starving and oppressed masses meet to discuss, organize and promote revolutionary solidarity; to exchange experiences, coordinate their actions on a firm ideological basis and —in the light of the lessons of their revolutionary past and present conditions— to have the peoples face the global counterrevolutionary strategy of imperialism and national oligarchies."

This outstanding meeting culminates the organizing process of OLAS, started in January, 1966 within the framework of the Tricontinental Conference. However, the creation of the Organization of Latin American Solidarity —in charge of coordinating, promoting and developing the struggle against U. S. imperialism in the face of its continental strategy— has deep roots that are embedded in the historic past and the hopeful present, which is full of heroism and militancy. The creation of OLAS answers a historic need. The ties that linked our peoples during Bolivar's time in a transitory and incipient way, have been strengthened in our times, especially since the significant event that established a clear, dividing line between the past and the present in this continent, took place: the victory of the Cuban Revolution.

Under the slogan "The duty of every revolutionary is to make the revolution," two legendary figures —Simón Bolívar and Major Che Guevara— symbolically presided the Conference's debates. Two figures that hover, like menacing phantoms, over the wide expanse of our America ("To us, our homeland is America") —linking, at a continental level, the liberation struggles of the past century with the historic battle against Yankee imperialism and for true independence of the present times.

Fidel Castro asserted forcefully that "The Conference has been a great ideological victory." The agreements and resolutions adopted are not the result of an academic debate, nor the application of cold and fanciful formulas. They are the result of sharp and profound discussion, in which the recent and rich revolutionary experience of the Latin American peoples —victories and failures, their achievements and their errors, their advances and frustrations— were present, together with the analysis of the reality, the history, the problems of our America. Our continent, which is a live and exciting part of the world today, is going through a crucial and convulsive stage. As the leader of the Cuban Revolution asserted, "this continent is carrying a revolution in its womb; it will take more or less time for it to be born; the delivery will be more or less difficult, but nevertheless inevitable. We do not have the slightest doubt about it."

Today, Latin America is like a huge laboratory of history in which ideas, tactics and strategy are tested. Not, however, through the intricate labyrinth of useless discussions, speculations or daydreams. The crucial test is in life itself. This reality was present in the OLAS Conference —the great gathering of the representatives of the struggling peoples, of the peoples that are making history with their own actions and that, on the march strengthen their ties,

exchange experiences and point out the road to be followed in order to lead the battle to a victorious end.

A better site could not have been chosen for the meeting. The Conference took place in the encouraging and friendly atmosphere of a people in revolution; of a people that is treading with gigantic steps through the roads of history, proclaiming by its example that it is feasible to face and vanquish Yankee imperialism. For the delegates of the peoples of our America, Cuba —"the closest battle front to U.S. imperialism"— is, at the same time, a rich source of experience, inspiration and encouragement, an optimistic image of the future of their own countries. This small island —as the people of Cuba have proclaimed in the voice of Fidel Castro— "will always be like a revolutionary rock against which all the schemes, all the intrigues, all the aggressions will crash. A revolutionary rock over which a banner bearing the slogan 'Patria o Muerte, Venceremos!' will always wave." The OLAS meeting took place in the background of the majestic panorama of a continent where a struggle is unfolding in a

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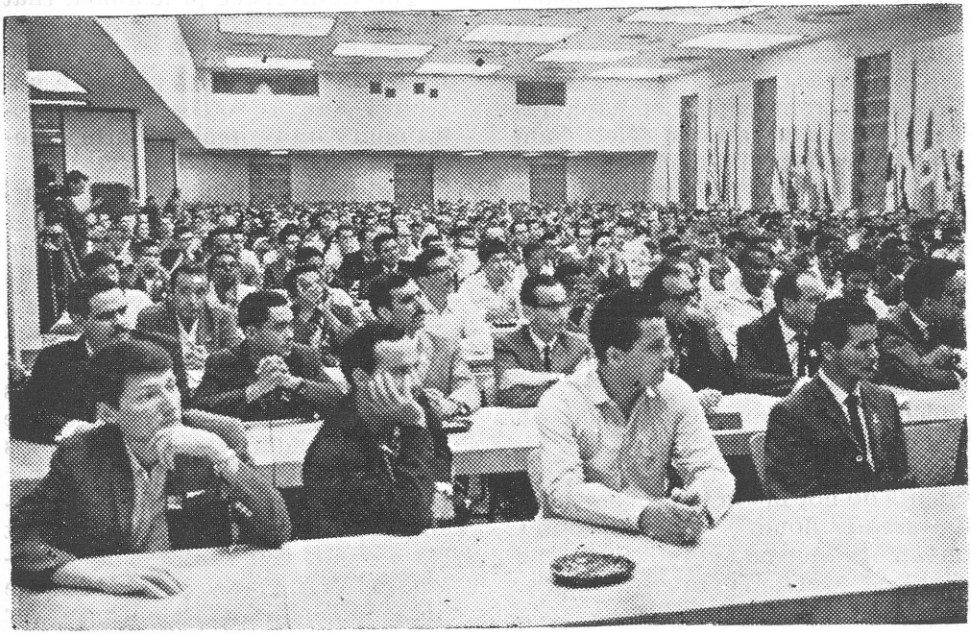


territory that was not chosen by imperialism and the oligarchies. The revolutionary vanguards are taking up the arms of liberation in several countries. Guerrilla warfare is developing and spreading in Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia and Guatemala, merging with the landscape of the proud mountains, with the valleys and the rivers. The reactionary violence of imperialism is met with just and revolutionary violence. Yesterday, the march of history seemed to come to a halt in Latin America. Today, history is resuming its inexorable march —opening ways, overcoming myths, gathering strength.

The great epic that our peoples are beginning to write —a supreme epic of courage, heroism and revolutionary optimism— is part of the present world. Invisible ties, eluding the blockade, link the struggle of the peoples of our continent to the heroic battle of the black people of the United States, to the unwavering fight of the peoples of Asia and Africa, to the nations liberated from capitalist exploitation and especially to Viet Nam —the proud summit of our times.

The General Declaration proclaims that "the heroic struggle of the people of Viet Nam encourages all the revolutionary peoples that are fighting against imperialism, and constitutes a valuable aid and an inspiring example to the peoples of Latin America."

The OLAS Conference offers an encouraging balance. Fidel Castro stressed that "the OLAS agreements do not mean that everything is already done." "This does not mean" —he added— "that the fight is over. We must struggle. We have to struggle."

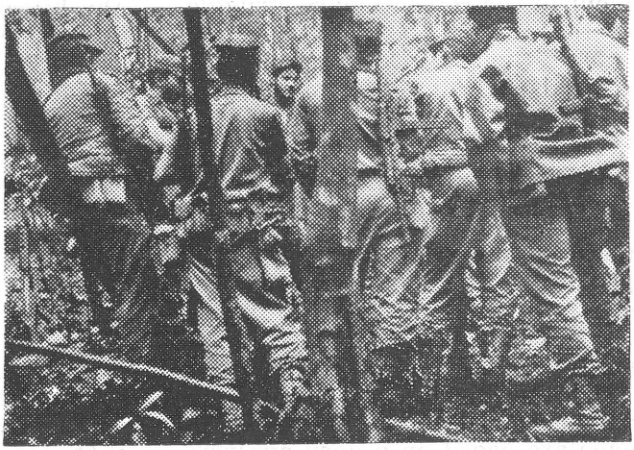
The agreements and resolutions of the Conference are aimed at achieving the great objective of the battle: to proclaim principles, point out ways and outline the solid bases of a solidarity movement unprecedented in the history of America.

The Statutes define the following programme: to propitiate and promote the unity of the anti-imperialist organizations and movements within each country and on a continental level; to support by all means the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and colonialism, especially those that are engaged in armed struggle; to coordinate the struggle against U. S. imperialism in answer to its continental strategy; to promote solidarity with the liberation movements of the three continents and with the progressive movements of the world.

The Conference proclaimed that the most important duty, on a continental plane, is to defend the Cuban Revolution and to give unstinted support to the armed revolutionary movement in Latin America.

Defining the meaning of solidarity, the Conference proclaims that "to develop guerrilla warfare and revolutionary struggle in all the countries of Latin America —where conditions already exist— is the undeferable duty of the revolutionaries of those countries and the highest and most effective form of solidarity with victorious revolutionary Cuba."

Elaborating on this idea, the resolution on solidarity with Viet Nam points out that: "The struggle in Viet Nam is one of the highest solidary contributions ever



recorded in the history of the struggling peoples..." "Viet Nam is today pointing out the revolutionary road to be followed by the peoples of Latin America, and our slogan will be to create two, three, or many Viet Nams in the struggle for the total destruction of imperialism."

The General Declaration proclaims that "it is a right, as well as a duty of the peoples of Latin America to make the Revolution." But it is not a question of an abstract or indefinite revolution. It is not the mere repetition of a misused or distorted word. It is not a hollow, empty word. It is a revolution in occordance with the historic times. "A revolution" —as expressed in the General Declaration— "that has its most profound historic roots in the liberation movement against European colonialism of the XIX century and in the movement against imperialism of the present century." A revolution, "the essential contents of which is to face imperialism and the bourgeois and landowning oligarchies, and characterized by the struggle for national independence, emancipation from oligarchies and the road to socialism for achieving full economic development."

In accordance with this definition, the document asserts that "the Marxist-Leninist principles guide the revolutionary movement of Latin America."

The General Declaration outlines the way to be followed, by proclaiming that "revolutionary armed struggle constitutes the fundamental line of the revolution in Latin America and all other forms of struggle must promote rather than delay the development of the fundamental line: that of armed struggle."

Along these lines, the document stresses that "for most of the countries of the continent, the problem of organizing, starting, developing and culminating armed struggle today constitutes the immediate and fundamental task of the revolutionary movement, and in those countries where this is not an immediate task, it must be considered, in any case, as an inevitable prospect in the develop-

ment of the revolutionary struggle of that country."

The General Declaration proclaims something that imperialism has bitterly learned: "That the Cuban Revolution, as a symbol of the victory of the armed revolutionary movement, constitutes the vanguard of the anti-imperialist movement in Latin America. The peoples that are developing armed struggle, while advancing down that road, are also placing themselves in the front lines".

The resolutions and agreements adopted by the first OLAS Conference are based on a deep analysis of America's problems and on the open and fraternal debate of the experience of the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American peoples. This great event was preceded by the valuable work carried out by various commissions, which undertook a thorough study of the problems of our peoples in their various aspects. The fruits of this work, in which specialists from various countries collaborated, made it possible to present a panoramic view of Latin America in all its unity and complexity, throwing light on the present and past problems and on future prospects.

The principles proclaimed and the road outlined are supported by solid arguments based on facts. These principles and roads are born in this continent out of the hard-fought struggle of our peoples, they are born out of their own experience. It is not a matter of mere slogans inspired by revolutionary fervor. These are conclusions drawn from the economic, social and political reality of our countries. As stressed in the General Declaration, the struggle of the historic struggle of Humanity to free itself from slavery and exploitation".

Among the resolutions, greetings and solidarity messages, the one addressed to Major "Che" Guevara stands out. The final words of this touching message reflects the revolutionary spirit that presided over the work of the Conference: "Our solidary answer: to make the Continental Revolution. New outbreaks of war will take place in our America, until it becomes a great furnace and the final grave of Yankee imperialism. We know that this will be a long and bloody struggle, but we will not capitulate. We cannot elude the call of the hour. This struggle has been imposed on us and there is nothing to do but undertake it. America is rising in its heroic tradition. Our combatants are taking up arms. Peoples of America: we have been capable of uniting, of fraternizing. We will deal imperialism hard and well-aimed blows. The future belongs to the poor and exploited of the world."

The First OLAS Conference constitutes a historic milestone in the heroic march of the peoples of Latin America. Its resolutions and agreements offer revolutionary and scientific guidance, promoting militant solidarity to new levels and strengthening the anti-imperialist front throughout Latin America, indissolubly united to the progressive and liberation movements of the world. The success of the Conference is but a confirmation of the fact that the Latin American peoples hold the initiative in the decisive struggle against U. S. imperialism and the oligarchies that serve it.

THE LAF and the people of SOUTH VIETNAM achieve continuous victories

by Van-Ba, Representative of the LAF of South Viet Nam before the OSPAAAL

The military situation of the Yankee aggressors and their lackeys, already somber in the 1966-1967 dry season, has turned even gloomier during the first months of the present rainy season. Their failures during the dry season are increasingly evident. The tendency to disperse their military forces, the inaction and total exhaustion of tactics and strategies are even more serious. Faced with the impetuous attacks of the LAF and the people of South Viet Nam, the enemy is forced to scatter his forces in order to defend himself.

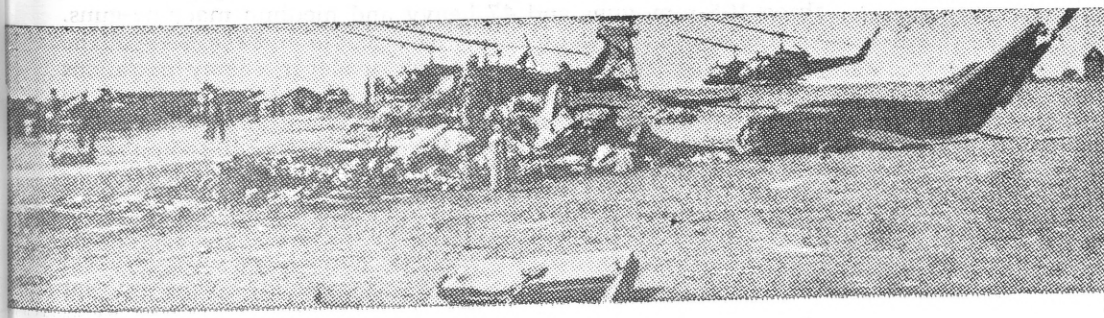
A whole Marine division from Quang-ngai and the south of Quang-nam had to be transferred to the south of the demilitarized zone in an effort to hold the Yankee positions along

Highway No. 9. The U.S. 196th Infantry Brigade, as well as one of the brigades of the 25th Division and the 101st Paratroopers Brigade had to be withdrawn in order to fill the vacuum left in the Quang-nam and Quang-ngai provinces. Recently, the 173rd Paratroopers Brigade had to be transferred from Bien-hoa to Tay-nguyen (Western Plateau) to cope with the attacks of the people and the LAF. Their troops movements have been even more inefficient than those of a clumsy fire department unit faced with a huge blaze. They are surrounded everywhere by the flames of victory of the people and the LAF of South Viet Nam and are under their constant threat —even in their own dens, where the Yankees consider themselves safe. Danger of annihilation is always hovering over their heads in the South Viet Nam battlefield. Notwithstanding the presence of two of their Marine divisions and the Oregon shock troops —equivalent to a division— plus two more puppet divisions in the First Tactic Region, the Yankees still complain that heir situation in this zone is as "tense as a string about to snap."

During the months of May, June and July, the U.S. increased its forces in South Viet Nam by more than 25,000 effectives, but during the same period the number of casualties has exceeded the number of troops brought into the country (according to their own figures, which are far from factual). While on the one hand U.S., puppet and satellite troops are wiped out in steadily increasing numbers in the battlefield, and the Yankees' army collapses and the morale of their troops sinks, on the other hand the political fever runs up with increasing violence in their very midst. On the eve of the farce of the "presidential and National Assembly elections," the treacherous lackeys are engaged in a bitter quarrel. The rift between the civilian and military sectors, the contradictions within the military circles and especially between Nguyen Thieu and Nguyen Cao-Ky, have sharpened. They clash, they attack each other, they join forces, but the internal situation is turning even more precarious and corrupt. Far from reacting to this situation, the puppet army and the administration are now in danger of new destruction.

Meanwhile, the past three months have marked outstanding successes for the LAF and the people of South Viet Nam —for the combatants and the people of the Quan-tri and Thua-thien provinces who, with firmness and tenacity, have repeatedly attacked the enemy's positions along Highway No. 9 at Doc-mieu, Conthien, Dong-ha, Gio-linh, etc., wiping out whole companies and thousands of U.S. Marine effectives. In all war fronts, vigorous offensives and counteroffensives have been launched by the guerrilla and regional forces in the past three months, crushing a whole series of operations started by the Yankee

THE LAF AND THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH VIETNAM ACHIEVE CONTINUOUS VICTORIES



aggressors. The battle of Long-duoc-Hiep-phuoc (province of Gia-dinh) was particularly outstanding. It brought about the collapse of the U.S. tactics of "operating in the rivers with armored warships." These three months have been characterized by the skiillful ambushes and surprise attacks —carried out by the LAF with admirable capability and flexibility— at the very doors of Saigon, and by the bold attacks against the big bases and airfields, such as the attacks against the Da-nang base on July 15, 1967.

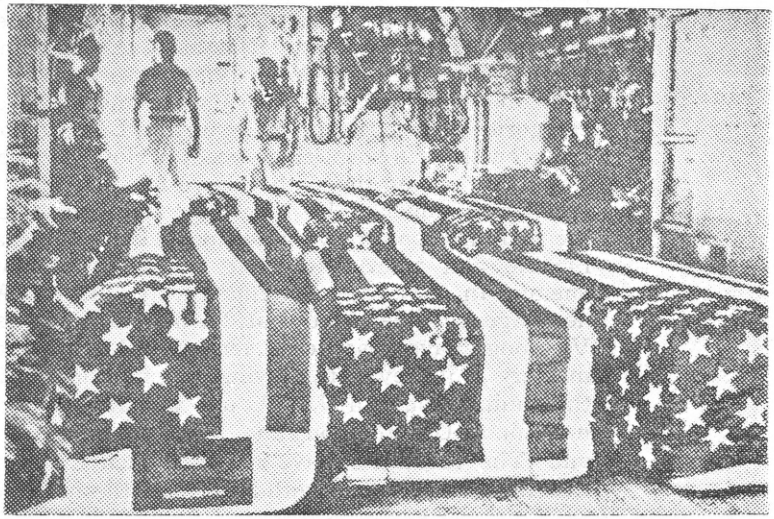
As of July, the Yankee and puppet forces not only had not had enough strength to carry out important operations, but were not even able to launch operations on a small or medium scale as they had done before. They are merely trying to defend the regions around their big bases from a position even more passive and precarious than before. The lack of decision regarding strategic matters is becoming increasingly serious. The East Nam-Bo battlefield, the main objective of the 1966-1967 dry season counteroffensive, clearly reflects the bogged down and stagnant situation of the Yankee aggressors at the start of the rainy season.

After defeating all U.S. operations near the bases of resistance, the LAF and the people of East Nam-Bo continue their advance, dealing demolishing blows to the enemy in the very belt of the Saigon-Gia-dinh defenses; attacking various airfields and the headquarters of Yankee and puppet regiments and divisions; bombing many strategic airfields with heavy weapons; annihilating by surprise attacks whole enemy battalions and regiments. At the same time, the Liberation Armed Forces encircle, attack and destroy highways and bridges in vital enemy zones, in the very city of Saigon —creating the conditions for the regional forces to develop their actions in the center. According to preliminary statistic figures, from the beginning of June through the middle of July, the LAF and the people of Saigon-Gia-dinh wiped out more than 1,700 enemies, including 1,100 Yankees, and destroyed 116 tanks and armored cars; shot down or destroyed 16 planes; sank 9 warships; destroyed three 105-mm. guns and 47 heavy and medium machine-guns. On the 19th of June especially, the people and the LAF of the Nha Be district repelled the attack of eleven enemy battalions at Cau-Minh —mostly troops from the Ninth Infantry Division supported by 126 landing boats and 5 escort ships— annihilating 650 enemy troops (including more than 400 Yankees); totally decimating a U.S. infantry company; shooting down or putting out of action eight U.S. planes and sinking five war ships. In Culchi, the "Yankee annihilating and encirclement" guerrillas blew up 52 tanks and armored cars and harassed more than 300 Yankees, including a U.S. infantry company that

was totally destroyed when it resorted to "motorized commando" tactics.

On June 26th, a small part of the regional forces of the Bin-tan district penetrated a Saigon flank, attacking by surprise an enemy artillery camp in Vinh-loc, wiping out a U.S. artillery platoon and destroying five 105-mm. cannons. Also during the same period, the LAF and the people of Saigon-Giadinh inflicted hard blows to the enemy in the very city of Saigon, by attacking the Bay-Hien garrison on June 5th, killing 13 U.S. pilots and wiping out a whole company of puppet field police on Nguyen Van To Avenue.

In addition to the actions waged by the main forces, the guerrillas and regional forces frustrated many enemy operations of plunder and destruction, annihilating a high number of Yan-



kee and puppet soldiers and putting many aircraft, tanks and armored cars out of action. The enemy's communications network was cut off. The guerrillas had control —day and night— of almost all the strategic roads that could be used by the Yankees, thus obstructing their land and fluvial means of transportation and supplies. Highway No. 1 —in the Hai-van pass— and Highways 13, 14, 19 and 21 have turned into bloody roads for the Yankee aggressors and their lackeys. The

regional forces have developed to such a degree that they also attack successfully the enemy's airports, logistic bases and headquarters, just as the main forces do, thus contributing greatly to the victories of the people and the LAF of South Viet Nam in general.

The failures of the Yankee aggressors and lackeys since the end of the dry season up to date have been of a political as well as of a military nature. The victories achieved by the NFL and the people of South Viet Nam during the last three months have been almost total. These victories are the magnificent resumption of the victories attained in the last dry season. This year —as opposed to last year— after seven months of hard-fought confrontations with the Yankee aggressors and achieving great successes, the LAF and the people of South Viet Nam are still full of energy and perfectly able to strike the enemy in all war fronts. The position of initiative and offensive of the LAF and the people of South Viet Nam increase in strength. This position is so clearly confirmed that no one can deny that in Viet Nam the South Vietnamese people and the LAF have a perfect scientific and material base to overcome the Yankee aggressors. The correlation of forces in the battlefield is changing in favor of the South Vietnamese patriots. The three categories of troops that make up the LAF of South Viet Nam are growing at a surprising speed; a close and genial coordination exists among them; they have fulfilled their missions in an excellent manner. The level of tactics and the technique of the LAF are constantly improving. Their skillful and intelligent, flexible and creative combat tactics sows panic among the enemy. In a dispatch datelined July 4th, the AP —the U.S. news agency— reported that: "A high U.S. source says that the Vietcongs have discovered tactics and are using it with such mastery as if they were playing on a familiar violin. A year ago, the annihilation of a U.S. platoon was already a misfortune, but now many U.S. platoons and whole battalions are being wiped out. The casualties have reached such alarming proportions that they have had to withdraw from the batle field."

After the great victories achieved during the 1966-1967 winter-spring season, the people and the LAF of South Viet Nam have achieved further victories in the first few months of the rainy season and are pushing the Yankee aggressors and their lackeys into a very precarious situation. However, the former persist stubbornly in their purposes. Secretary of Defense McNamara's ninth visit to Saigon and the stepping up of the escalation by the Johnson Administration in the war of devastation against Norh Viet Nam —the bombing of dykes, the Long-bien bridge, Hanoi, the capital, and the port city of Haiphong— have unmasked the perfidious intentions of the

U.S. of intensifying and expanding the war of aggression in Viet Nam and, at the same time, reveal the concern and worries of the U.S. ruling circles.

But when half a million Yankee soldiers, 50,00 satellite troops and half a million puppet troops have already been ignominiously defeated in South Viet Nam —what can the U.S. achieve by pouring tens of thousands of its troops into Viet Nam? The U.S. may perhaps increase the degree of the war, but it will never be able to change the game that stands against it as of now.

The Vietnamese people and army —both those of the South and the North— are ready to face any situation and succeed. On the basis of the victories attained during the last winter-spring season and with the encouraging impetus of the victories achieved during the summer-autumn season, they are determined to advance even more and vanquish a bigger number of enemies in he South, defeat the escalating war of destruction waged by the United States in the North, and will certainly fulfill their sacred duties to the nation and the peoples of the world.

August 23, 1967.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

AFRICA

ALGERIA

The Algerian Supreme Court ruled in favor of Moise Tshombe's extradition to Congo Kinshasa. The defendant must still await the final decision of President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria who, according to the laws of the country, is empowered to make the last decision.

During the trial, the defense counselor, Abdessamad Ben Abdallah stated that, according to former Prime Minister Tshombe, Lumumba was delivered to him already dead."

The Algerian press insists that an African court should be set up to try Tshombe.

Outstanding leaders of the revolutionary movements of Rhodesia, South Africa and Angola have expressed themselves in favor of such a court.

RHODESIA

For the first time, the Rhodesian regime officially acknowledged the existence of nationalist armed groups in that country by reporting six casualties during a clash with African patriots.

The official communique, issued on August 15, states that two soldiers were killed and four others wounded during a confrontation in an area near the Zambia border.

ZAMBIA

United States, Venezuela and Brazil refused to sign the final declaration of the conference on apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism convened in Kitwe by the United Nations.

ANGOLA

Agostino Neto, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) stated that

in the three fronts controlled by the patriots, democratic legislation had been enacted, guaranteeing economic and social stability in the liberated zones.

In Lisbon, a communique issued by the Portuguese occupation troops in Luanda reported that 9 soldiers had been killed by the Angolan guerrilla forces.

Meanwhile, a colonial army spokesman in the so-called Portuguese Guinea said that Salazar's troops lost three men in a combat with the guerrilla forces of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde.

MOZAMBIQUE

From the middle of May through the end of June, the guerrilla forces of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) wiped out over two hundred Portuguese soldiers in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa.

This was announced in a communique issued by the FRELIMO in Dar Es Salaam, capital of Tanzania.

NIGERIA

In a secessionist move, Lieutenant Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu proclaimed, on May 30, the "Republic of Biafra" (East Nigeria).

On June 4, the Nigerian federal regime mobilized three infantry battalions, two reconnaissance squadrons and artillery units that headed for East Nigeria. At the same time, an economic blockade of the province was decreed.

Another measure adopted by the Nigerian government was to blockade all petroleum exports and to prohibit the sailing of cargo ships toward that region, in an effort to subdue secessionist Odumegwu Ojukwu.

Contradictory reports from the federal command and military spokesmen at Enugu denounced the defeat of both sides.

The military situation remained more or less stable until August 1, when the petroleum installations of the British 'Shell-BP" company were seized and placed under the control of Lieutenant Colonel Ojukwu's regime.

Nine days later, the Biafra troops captured the city of Benin, capital of the midwestern region, with the support of federal rebel troops that staged an uprising against the Lagos command.

Telephone communications between the city of Benin, capital of the central western province and the federal capital were cut off as Biafran troops crossed the Niger river at two different points and headed for Warri and Ubiaja, both in the middle-west region.

On August 11, the federal regime of Nigeria declared "total war' against "the secessionist republic of Biafra." A Lagos spokesman

stated that all military resources would be made available to the federal army to "crush the secessionists".

In several aerial actions —-which play an important role in this struggle— federal aircraft bombed the city of Enugu.

While the federal air force was making its might felt, the chief of the Biafra secessionist regime, Lieutenant Colonel Odomegwu Ojukwu announced that he was willing to carry out peace talks with the federal government of Nigeria, "provided it recognizes the sovereignty of the eastern region."

Gobuku Gowon, head of the central government, agreed to this and at the same time formed a new cabinet which includes both civilian and military men.

CONGO

Foreign mercenary paratroopers landed on the city of Kisangani in the morning of July 5, according to a brief communique broadcast over the official Congo (L) radio station.

Meanwhile, General Joseph Mobutu's regime decreed a "state of emergency" in the country and sent messages on the aggression to the UN and its Security Council.

Militias composed of foreign colonists, attacked the national Congolese army in the Bukavu village. In the meantime, it was learned that many ex-members of the Katanga gendarmerie —followers of former Congolese puppet Moise Tshombe— were among the invading mercenary forces.

After regrouping its troops, the Congolese government forces launched an offensive against Kisangani and after bloody battles, were able to penetrate the occupied region, repelling the foreign mercenaries.

It was claimed that the chief of the mercenary forces, a French Colonel named Robert Denard had taken refuge in Rhodesia after being wounded.

In compliance with a request from dictator Joseph Mobutu, Ethiopia and Ghana rushed aircraft and pilots to Kinshasa.

According to reports from the Congolese capital, the rebels and mercenaries demand Mobutu's resignation in favor of Tshombe.

Faced with the advance of the loyalist troops, the mercenaries and former members of the Katanga gendarmerie escaped in forty trucks —closely pursued by Congolese troops— in an effort to reach Ruanda, a neighboring country.

Bloody battles were reported from the city of Bukavu, capital of the Kivu province, which the mercenaries had seized.

After controlling the city, the mercenaries proclaimed a "rebel government". Schrame, chief of the foreign forces, who had threatened to advance upon and attack Katanga and Kinshasa, issued a communique requesting negotiation on the basis of Tshombe's freedom.

In the meantime, the Belgian government sent a note of protest to the Kinshasa regime for the riots that took place in that city, in the course of which thousands of people attacked the Belgian embassy in the Congolese capital.

Meanwhile, the mercenaries threatened the Ruanda government with cutting off the electricity if Ruanda allowed the Congolese troops to go across its territory. The Bukavu power station supplies electric energy to Ruanda.

It was also learned that fighter planes of the Congo "air force' attacked the mercenary positions at Bukavu, placing the "foreign invaders in a critical situation."

In a radio address, Schrame, the French mercenary chief, stated that he was "in favor of a day's recess in the fighting."

Kinshasa spokesmen stated that the request made by the mercenary colonel "was a symptom of weakness."

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Dictator Juan Carlos Onganía stated on April 15th that the Argentine Armed Forces are willing to cooperate in the anti-guerrilla operations in any Latin American country, if so requested.

Regarding the agreements of the First OLAS Conference, Onganía pointed out that "this obvious challenge requires the adoption of effective measures to meet it."

BRAZIL

While the military government increases repression in the country, Foreign Minister José de Magalhaes Pinto announced that the Administration of Marshal, Arthur Costa e Silva does NOT support the creation of the "Inter-American Force", claiming that it believes that it is up to each country to look after its own internal sesecurity.

BOLIVIA

Violent combats between the guerilla forces and the government troops on the banks of the Rositas river, in the Quebrada Oscura zone, came to an end on August 3, after several days of fighting. Four of the tyranny's soldiers were killed.

On August 11th, the patriots of the National Liberation Army clashed with Barrientos' soldiers at Taperillas, 12 miles from Ñancahuazú.

Three days later, the guerrilla forces laid an ambush to the troops in the Chuyayuco region, Department of Santa Cruz.

CHILE

President Eduardo Frei Montalva threatened to take legal action against the Chilean delegates who attended the OLAS Conference.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Puppet Joaquín Balaguer, the president imposed by the U. S. interventionist forces, met with his Foreign Minister, Fernando Amiama to discuss the resolutions of the OLAS Conference.

ECUADOR

In a speech delivered on August 10th on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence from Spanish colonial rule, Acting President Otto Arosemena hinted that there have been guerrilla uprisings in Ecuadorean territory. For a long time it has been reported that groups of patriots are currently operating in the Esmeralda zone.

GUATEMALA

Government - supported fascist groups assassinated on August 13 Eduardo Sosa Montalvo, an engineer, member of the Guatemalan Labor Party, and information officer of the Rebel Armed Forces.

Also, the bullet-ridden bodies of new victims of right-wing terrorist actions were found in various parts of the country.

NICARAGUA

The Somoza hereditary dictatorship has mobilized armed detachments in the face of the increasing rumors of the existence of guerrilla forces near Matagalpa, in the northern part of Nicaragua.

Despite the fact that an official spokesman stated that the movement of troops was due to "counter-insurgence maneuvres", well-informed sources report that three guerrilla fronts are operating in the country.

PARAGUAY

A new group of top Argentine Armed Forces' leaders visited Paraguay in Mid-August. Paraguayan dictator, General Alfredo Stroessner, favors the creation of a military pact between the military regimes of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia and the government of Uruguay, in order to face the peoples' movements.

Stroessner's new guests included the chief of the Argentine Federal Police, General Mario Fonseca and the head of the Army military installations, General Mario Aguiar Benítez.

PERU

The newspaper "La Tribuna" informed of a clash between guerrilla forces and Army troops in the province of Andahuaylas, Department of Apuriman, in which a Major by the name of Silva was killed.

VENEZUELA

An ambush laid by the guerrilla column "Rafael Urdaneta", operating in the states of Trujillo and Portuguesa and commanded by Major Luben Petkoff, inflicted 32 casualties on the Army: 17 dead and 15 wounded.

The ambush took place after the seizure by guerrilla forces of the villages of Tostos and Niquitao, where the revolutionaries set fire to various government offices and captured a considerable number of weapons.

URUGUAY

All activities came to a stop in this country on July 20th, when half a million workers responded to the work stoppage decreed by the National Workers' Convention in support of the struggle of trade unions and the demands of the Uruguayan working class.

ASIA

Viet Nam

The United States took a further step in its escalating war on August 11-12, when its planes dropped high explosive and antipersonnel fragmentation bombs on downtown Hanoi, bombing the railroad station, the Dien Bien district and the Long Bien bridge.

This new step in the war of aggression against the North coincided with the announcement made by President Johnson of an increase in the number of U.S. troops in South Viet Nam.

Shortly afterwards, on August 13-14, U. S. aircraft bombed the Long Son region, less than 10 miles away from the Chinese border, thus confirming the new steps taken by Washington to escalate the war in Viet Nam.

Meanwhile, the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces (LAF) continued their rainy season offensive against the U. S. military bases at Con Thien and in the vicinity of My Tho, in the Mekong River Delta.

Likewise, the LAF carried out a powerful missile attack on the U.S. Naval base at Port Nha Be, near Saigon, wounding 29 U. S. servicemen and damaging most of the ships docked at this military installation.

In another action, five helicopters were shot down and U. S. General John Freun was wounded.

Within the framework of the electoral farce rigged up by the United States in Saigon, the existing contradictions in the midst of the Saigon regime —among those who, in one way or another, are at the service of imperialism, were made evident when candidates Tran Van Houng and Phan Khac Suu stated their intentions of carrying out "direct talks with Hanoi."

The civilian candidates accused the military regime of dictator Cao Ky of carrying out a "dirty policy" along the electoral campaign for the presidential "elections," scheduled for September 3.

In Saigon, a U. S. spokesman disclosed that U. S. destroyer "Rupertus' had been hit by the North Vietnamese coastal artillery which hit it 70 times from across the Kien Riang river, north of Dong Hoi.

The anti-aircraft batteries of the Vietnamese People's Army shot down a "Vigilante" reconnaissance aircraft near Lang Son. At a cost of 13 million dollars, this type of plane is equipped with the very latest electronic spy gear.

In the U. S., five Roman Catholic bishops demanded that the government put an end to the bombings of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, recognize the South Vietnam NFL and hold negotiations to end the U. S. aggression in Viet Nam.

"I couldn't keep quiet any longer. It was a moral decision that I just had to make," stated Atlanta's Bishop Hallinan who, together with the other ecclesiastic dignitaries, is active in a movement called "Negotiations Now," that sponsors a nation-wide compaign to get a million signatures on a petition to be delivered to President Johnson next October.

The Cuban daily "Granma" ran an article by Australian journalist and writer Wilfred Burchett in which he analyzes the Viet Nam war and states that 'the ghost of military defeat at the hands of the Vietnamese people is haunting the Pentagon."

In Burchett's article, entitled "The Pentagon Defeated by the Peoples' War," he stresses the fact that U. S. newspapers and magazines are publishing an increasing number of pessimistic articles on the outcome of the war in Viet Nam.

KOREA

—U. S. and South Korean naval forces carried out a month-long "special naval operations" off Pusan, South Korea, with the participation of U. S. land units and submarines stationed at U. S. military bases in Okinawa, Japan.

—The Seoul military regime is planning to send 3,000 Army reservists to South Viet Nam as "logistic forces," which will allow it to release a considerable number of men that "can be used in military operations".

—On the other hand, the Seoul military regime has established that all the South Korean high school and university students who do not join in the army will be expelled from school.

—Meanwhile, North Korea denounced the illegal introduction by the U. S. Occupation troops of recoilless guns and heavy artillery into the Demilitarized Zone. The charge was issued before the Mili-

tary Armistice Committee that met in the city of Kaesong.

—Under an agreement signed in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will grant free military and economic aid to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

INDONESIA

In Djakarta, the Indonesian dictatorship announced the arrest of Ismail Barky, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Western Java.

The charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of China in Djakarta, Lu Tsu To protested vigorously before the Indonesian military government for the attack made on the Chinese diplomatic mission by government-instigated mobs.

—General Suharto's military regime admitted that 1,714 people starved to death in Central Java during the first semester of this year.

LAOS

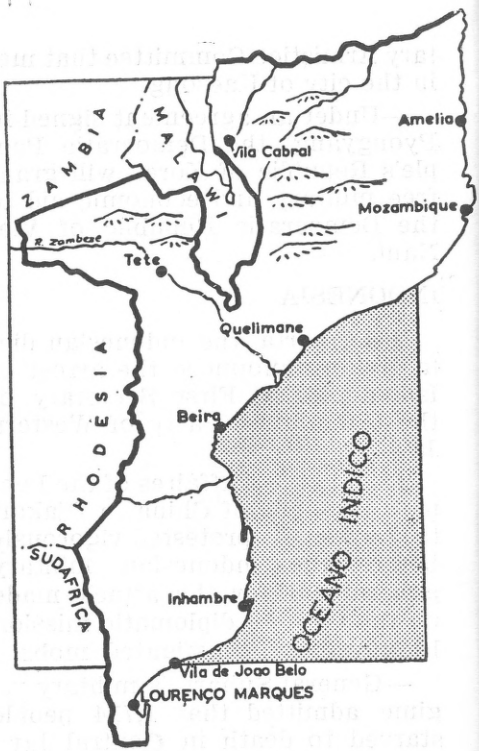
—"The Voice of Pathet Lao" reported that with the downing of a U. S. Air Force plane over San Neva province last August 12, the total number of U. S. aircraft shot down came up to 643.

—In a message broadcast by the Liberation Army and addressed to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, the Secretary General of the Neo Lao Haksat and Minister of Information, Propaganda and Tourism of the Laos National Union Government, Phoumi Vongvichit denounced that U.S. aircraft continue to raid liberated areas in Laos.

CAMBODIA

The Ministry of Information stressed that "the government of Cambodia completely rejects charges against Cambodian neutrality issued by the Saigon Minister of Defense, Cao Can Vien."

MOZAMBIQUE THIRD YEAR



On September 25th, the revolutionary and progressive world celebrates another anniversary of the inception of the armed struggle in Mozambique.

And in effect, three years ago the people of Mozambique, led by the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO), unleashed the guerrilla warfare intended to oust from the Homeland the most backward and greatest exploiter of all times: Portuguese colonialism.

On this occasion, world attention was attracted by this guerrilla uprising, issuing from a movement which, up to that time, had not adopted the line of calling for armed struggle.

What was the FRELIMO? What were the reasons that forced it to adopt the line of direct action?

The FRELIMO was born on June 25, 1962 — led by Eduardo Mondlane, as a result of the fusion of three parties: The National Democratic Union of Mozambique (UDENAMO), Mozambique National African Union (MANU) and the National Union of Independent Mozambique (UNAMI).

Three months later, from September 23 to 28 of that year, the first congress was held, which concretely defined the structure and program of FRELIMO.

On September 25, 1964, the Central Committee of FRELIMO issued an appeal to the people of Mozambique, stating:

"Today, the FRELIMO solemnly proclaims, in the name of all of you, the state of general armed insurrection of the people of Mozambique against Portuguese colonialism, for the attainment of the total and complete independence of Mozambique. Our struggle shall only cease with the total annihilation of Portuguese colonialism."

"The armed struggle which we announce today, and which has as its main objectives the destruction of Portuguese colonialism and imperialism, shall permit us to achieve the instauration of a new and popular social order in our country. In this way, the people of Mozambique will be able to furnish a great historic contribution to the total liberation of our continent,

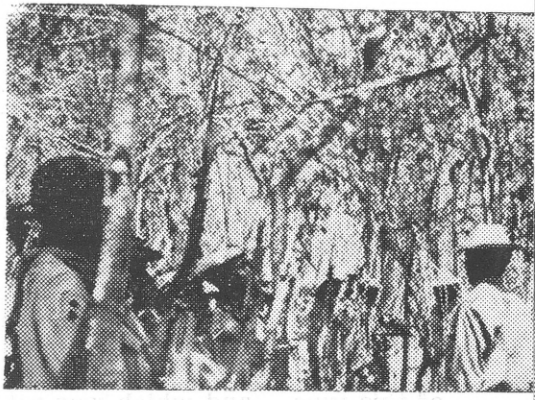
the progress of Africa, and of the total liberation of our continent, the progress of Africa, and of the whole world..."

"At this tragic and crucial moment in the history of our Homeland, when we unanimously agree to confront Portuguese colonialism with arms in hand, the FRELIMO expects that each Mozambiquean will fulfill his duty..."

Back in 1964, the Organization of African Union called for the fusion of all the liberation movements of Mozambique into one single front. Cognizant of the fact that neither the political action developed by the other groups, nor their lack of activity constituted a real justification for this fusion, FRELIMO refused to join such a useless front as that constituted under the name of Revolutionary Committee of Mozambique (COREMO).

In order fully to understand the great attachment shown by Portugal to its colonies, and especially in this concrete case, to Mozambique, we should make a brief analysis of the colony, whose total surface is larger than the area of France and England together 771,000 km^2). Mozambique is closely linked to the economic life of its neighbours: **South Africa, Tanzania, Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi and Swaziland.** Its railroads and the ports of Lourenco Marques and Beira, are decisive for a very important commercial traffic. To this we should add the cheap labor furnished for the gold and coal mines, and the huge plantations in South Africa and Rhodesia.

On the other hand, the economy of Mozambique depends to a great



extent on the large international trusts, headed by Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, South Africa and Switzerland. **It is estimated that over 80% of the investments in Mozambique belong to international monopolies.**

The country is the foremost African producer of copra; it holds second place in the production of tea and sugar; fourth place in the production of sisal; fifth in cotton and sixth in bananas. Portugal determines the purchasing and selling prices of all its products. These are purchased from the African farmer by local merchants or companies, at the prices already stipulated by the Portuguese colonial government. The principal foreign countries that trade with Mozambique, in addition to Portugal, are Great Britain, South Africa, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi. Even though the colonial authorities deny the existence of military agreements with South Africa and Rhodesia, they give great publicity to the trade agreements —which continually grow more numerous— between the three fascist régimes that dominate the politico-

economic terrain of South Africa. One of the greatest points of contact between South Africa and the Salazar regime is the cheap labor furnished by Mozambique —the principal purveyor of the mines in Transvaal.

By the meeting known as the Mozambique Convention, signed in September 11, 1928, the most famous among the several contracts of this type — and which was ratified for the last time in 1963, the colonialist government of Lisbon guarantees the racist regime of Pretoria and others the annual supply of 100,000 men for the mines in Transvaal and Rhodesia. In exchange, Portugal receives almost ten million dollars annually, in payment for this new mode of slavery. These men are recruited in the following manner:

The people of Mozambique are obliged to pay a yearly tax much higher than their financial possibilities would permit. Held between the sword and the deep sea, they find only two possible solutions for its payment: let themselves be recruited as "volunteer" workers, under contract, by the great agricultural enterprises or local European plantations, or else permit themselves to be recruited for working in the South African mines. They generally "choose" this latter alternative, which offers them a little more money. If not, they join the underground migration in order to escape the forced labor which awaits all those who do not pay the onerous tax. According to North American sociologist Martin Harris, "less than 5% of the able-bodied men in the south of Mozambique have the right, according to law, of remaining in their original region."

In the 23 years that have elapsed from 1917 to 1940 — over 80,000 Mozambiqueans have died in the gold mines of Rand, and others in South Africa.

Confronted with the outrageous and vile exploitation of the usurper, there was only one road left open to the Mozambiquean for the rescue of his human dignity, of which he had been so cruelly dispossessed, and for the recuperation of his land — occupied and despoiled. And this was the road taken on September 25, 1964 by the patriots of FRELIMO who, by this step, have joined in the armed battle against Portuguese colonialism, already started in Guinea—Bissau and Angola.

The victories of the Mozambiquean nationalists have forced the fascists regime of Lisbon to maintain in this colony an army of occupation of nearly 40,000 soldiers, in a desperate attempt to curb the impetuous advance of the patriots of the FRELIMO.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

"We have no other alternative than taking up weapons and fighting for our total liberation and for total revolution in the United States."

Thus defined the Afro-American revolutionary leader Stokely Carmichael the alternative opened before the U. S. Black community, the victim of 400 years of capitalist exploitation and racial oppression.

The Tricontinental Bulletin is pleased to bring you a summary of statements issued by Stokely Carmichael on different aspects of the revolutionary struggle of the African-American Community in the United States.

All of them are quotes from his speech as U. S. representative to the First OLAS Conference, held in Havana, and from his message to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"...The 'civil rights movement' was a beginning and because its aims met resistance throughout the U.S.A., depths of racism heretofore unrecognized were laid bare. It had been thought that the aims of the "civil rights movement" would be easily realizable, because the United States' Constitution supported them. But thousands of African-American were jailed, intimidated, beaten, and some murdered for agitating for those rights guaranteed by the Constitution, but only available to whites.

"In fact, these laws did not begin to speak of our problems. Our problems were an inherent part of the capitalist system, and therefore could not be alleviated within that system."

"It is more than a figure of speech to say that the Black communities in America are the victims of white imperialism and colonial exploitation. This is, in practical economic and political terms, true. There are over 30 million of us in the United States.

"For the most part we live in sharply defined areas in the rural Black belt areas and shanty-towns of the South, and more and more in the slums of the northern and western industrial cities. It is estimated that in another 5 to 10 years, two thirds of our 30 million will be in the ghettoes — in the heart of the cities. Joining us are the hundreds and thousands of Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans and American Indian Populations. The American city is, in essence, populated by people of the third world, while the white

middle class flee the cities to the suburbs.

"In these cities we do not control our resources. We do not control the land, the houses or the stores. These are owned by whites who live outside the community. There are very real colonies, as their capital and cheap labor are exploited by those who live outside the cities."

"The United States is a racist country. From its very beginning it has built itself upon the subjugation of colored people. The Europeans who settled the United States systematically stole the land and destroyed the native population, the Indians, forcing them eventually into reservations where they live today, a mere 0.3% of the total population. And at the same time the United States was waging genocide against the Indians, it was raping the African continent of its natives, and bringing them to the Americas to work as slaves."

"Today's descendants of African slaves brought to America have been separated from their cultural and national roots. Black children are not taught of the glory of African civilization in the history of mankind; they are instead taught about Africa: the dark continent inhabited by man-eating savages. They are not taught of the thousands of black martyrs who died resisting the white slave masters."

"The African-American has tried for the past 400 years to peacefully exist inside the coutry. It has been to no avail. Our history demonstrates that the reward for trying to peacefully co-exist has been

physical and psychological murder of our peoples. We have been lynched, our houses have been bombed and our churches burned. We are now being shot down in the streets like dogs by white racist policemen and we can no longer accept this oppression without retribution. **We must join those who are for armed struggle around the world."**

"...August 18, 1865, is a date that all of us in the United States hold very dear to our hearts. It represents the Watts rebellion, when African-Americans inside the United States decided that they could no longer try to peacefully coexist, but that the only solution was Black Revolution. It was the date when we decided that guns was the only answer. It was the beginning of the date when we stopped talking with the White West, because the White West does nothing but talk. And while they talk our people suffer. The time for talk is over. We can no longer endure the suffering of our people."

BLACK POWER:

"Since 1966, the cry of the rebellions has been "Black Power."

"In this cry, there was an ideology implied which the masses understood instinctively. It is because we are powerless that we are oppressed and it is only with power that we can make the decisions governing our lives and our communities. Those who have power have everything; those who are without power have nothing. Without power we have to beg for what is rightfully ours. With power we will take our birthright, because it was with power that our birthright was taken from us.

"Black Power is more than a slogan. It is a way of looking at our problems and the beginning of a solution to them. It attacks racism and exploitation, the horns of the bull that seeks to gore us."

"These rebellions should not be taken lightly. In the past three years, there have been over 100 uprisings in the internal colonies of the United States. These are no doubt reported to you as 'minor disturbances initiated by a few malcontents'. These are major rebellions with numbers of participants who are developing a consciousness of resistance."

"The true potential revolutionaries in this country are the black youths of the ghettoes — those who have developed insurgence in the cities are the African-American and Latin communities, where past rebellions have taught important lessons in dealing with the government armed reaction to our uprisings."

"As the resistance struggle escalates we are well aware of the reality of Che Guevara's words that the 'struggle will not be a mere street fight... but will be long and hash'. In the end our common brotherhood sustains us all as we fight for our liberation by any means necessary.

"But Black Power means that we see ourselves as part of the Third World; that we see our struggle as closely related to liberation struggles around the world. We must hook up with these struggles."

"We are moving to control our African-American communities as you are moving to wrest control of your countries — of the entire Latin Continent — from the hands of foreign imperialist powers. Therefore, there is only one course open to us. We must change North America so that the economy and politics of the country will be in the hands of the people. Our particular concern is our people — African-Americans. But it is clear that a community based on the community ownership of all resources could not exist within the present capitalist framework."

"The struggle we are engaged in is international. We well know what happens in Vietnam affects our struggle here, and what we do affects the struggle of the Vietnamese people."

VIETNAM:

"We don't want to serve as cannon fodder in an imperialist cause. That is why we resist to be drafted. We will not take up arms against the Vietnamese people because they have not done anything to us nor are they guilty of the exploitation we are suffering. The people of Vietnam are our brothers in struggle, because we are fighting against the same structure that oppresses us.

"...We are no longer going to fight in any of the racist imperialist wars of the United States. We are building a revolutionary consciousness among our people, especially among the young, where we will not fight in the Armed Forces of the United States. We are already refusing to fight in Vietnam, and we are refusing to fight in Vietnam because we are building a Black resistance movement, where our people will begin to understand that the people in Vietnam are not our enemies, but in fact our friends. They do not hurt us, they do not inflict punishment on us, they do not do anything at all to us. We have no reason to be fighting the people in Vietnam, so we will not fight in their dirty wars. We will not fight in their dirty wars. We are not going to fight because they will continue to fight in Santo Domingo, in Venezuela, in Brazil, in Africa, in Malaya, in Aden, and we are not going to be part of that fight."

TRICONTINENTAL STRUGGLE AND SOLIDARITY:

"Anglo society has been nearly successful in keeping all of us the oppressed of the third world—separated and fragmented. They do this for their survival — because if we felt our unity we would know our strength. Especially here on this continent, where the Anglo is in the minority, he has for hundreds of years succeeded in keeping all of us who are oppressed from realizing our common plight. But the call of Che Guevara for a continental struggle against a common enemy would seem to ameliorate this fragmentation among those who would resist western imperialism."

"...We wish to make clear that our destinies are intertwined. Our world can only be the third world; our only struggle, for the third world; our only vision, of the third world."

"This is even more apparent when we look at ourselves not as African-Americans of the United States, but as African-Americans of the Americas. At the present moment, the power structure has sown the seeds of hate and discord between African-Americans and Spanish-speaking people in the large cities where they live. In the State of California, Mexican-Americans and Spanish and Spanish-speaking people comprise almost 50% of the population; yet the two view each other with suspicion, and sometimes outright hostility. We recognize this as the old trick of "divide and conquer", and we are working to see that it does not succeed this time... Puerto Ricans and blacks have taken to the streets together in New York City to fight against the police, separated from the destiny of the Spanish-speaking people in the United States and of the Americas. Our victory will not be achieved unless they celebrate their liberation struggle side by side with us. For it is not their struggle, but OUR struggle.

"We have already pledged ourselves to do what we are asked to aid the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico, to free it from domination by the United States business and military interests. And we look upon Cuba as a shining example of hope in our hemisphere. We do not view our

struggle as being contained within the boundaries of the United States as they are defined by present day maps. Instead, we look to the day when a true United States of America will extend from Tierra del Fuego to Alaska, when those formerly oppressed will stand together, a liberated people."

"We want you to know that our fight is not a fight to be part of the United States which exploits Latin America, which exploits Asia, which exploits the Caribbean, which exploits Africa. Our fight is a fight to stop that exploitation, because we are part and parcel of the people of the third world. We are Africans, that is where we were taken from. We were snatched and raped from Africa, so we cannot be a part of the United States which rapes Africa. We cannot accept money from a country which steals from Africa, because they are stealing from our very blood, our very flesh, and if kith and kin is important to them, we want them to know that kith and kin is important to us in Africa and wherever they have strewn our African brothers all through South America, all through the Caribbean, all through Latin America, in Asia. The people who are fighting in Asia are fighting the same struggle that we are engaged in, because we are fighting the same enemy."

"Everytime there is a rebellion in the major cities of the United States, we want you to know that we are striking a blow at the imperialists who have oppressed you. Everytime we fight in a city we strike a blow for Mr. (Kwame) Nkrumah, whom the CIA overthrew. Everytime we strike a blow, we strike a blow for (President Achmed) Sukarno, whom the CIA overthrew, and the millions of people that they killed in Indonesia. Everytime we rebel in a major city, we strike a blow to the imperialists who conquered and run Puerto Rico. Everytime we rebel in a major city, we strike a blow to the Bay of Pigs invasion. Everytime we rebel, we strike a blow for the people in Malaya, for the people in Aden, for the people in Tanzania, for the people in Mozambique."

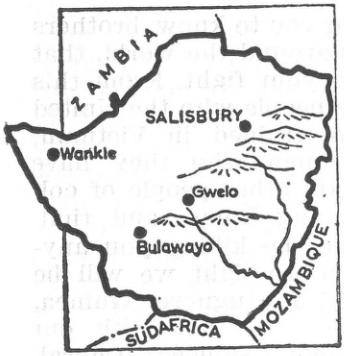
"We want you to know, brothers and sisters around the world, that our fight is your fight. From this day on, the people who the United States have trained in Vietnam, the black men who they have taught to kill other people of color are coming home, and that they will not be killing you anymore. When we fight we will be fighting in Portuguese Guinea, with our brothers and with our comrades, like (Amilcar) Cabral, against the Portuguese. When we fight we will be fighting in Tanzania, against the oppressive forces there. When we fight we will be fighting in Zimbabwe, against the English and the United States. When we fight we will be fighting in the Congo; when we fight, we will be fighting in Brazil, against the structures that oppress the people in Brazil. When we fight, we will be fighting in Philadelphia, in New York, in Detroit, in Newark, in Watts, in Chicago, in Cleveland, in Washington, D.,C. in Baltimore... That is where our fight will be. Let us move forward.

WE WILL WIN!"

ZIMBABWE ON THE ROAD OF ARMED STRUGGLE

Less than a month before the commemoration of another anniversary of the historic actions of the people of Zimbabwe against the rule of a colonialist minority, the African continent was shaken by the recent news from the Wankie reservation in Rhodesia.

While the government of the so-called Rhodesian Front, headed by Ian Smith, disclosed that a "Communist group had infiltrated in the country and engaged in bloody combats with the security forces," David Ohikerema, of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and Oliver Tambo, of the African National Cngress of South Africa, issued a joint communiqué in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, announcing the guerrilla attack against the thus far impregnable racist bastions of Rhodesia and South Africa.

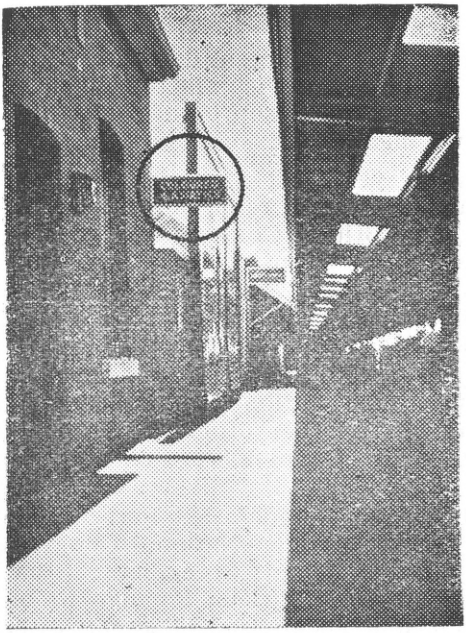


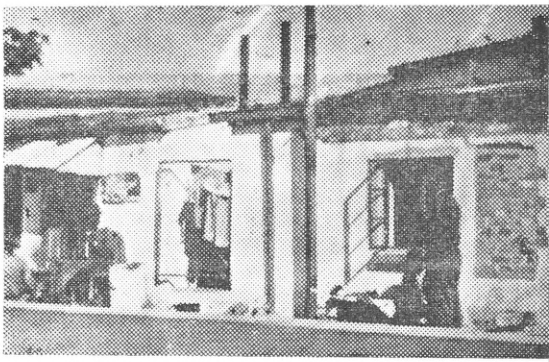
Ohikerema and Tambo took over the leadership from veteran leaders Joshua Nkomo and Nelson Mandela, who have been imprisoned for years.

Located in central southern Africa, Rhodesia — thus named by the British in honor of Cecil Rhodes — has a population of a little over four million inhabitants, of which only 225,000 are white settlers. After the stubborn resistance of the Matabela and Mashona tribes upon the arrival of the first group of colonialists in 1890 — which was crushed by the technological superiority of the invaders — there followed wave after wave of white emigrants, especially from Britain and South Africa.

With a view to creating a new South Africa and establishing the usual division of a white upper, middle and working class and a Negro peasantry and semi-proletariat under total domination, the so-called Land Grants Act was promulgated. Enacted in 1930 and amended in 1941, it is considered by the racists themselves as "the cornerstone of our society." Under this law, the country was divided into "European Regions" and "Native Reservations," and the white minority was allotted 20.800,000 hectares, while the African majority — comprising 95% of the population — was given 16.800,000 hectares, of which 1.200,000 were forest land and 22,800 sterile land.

The objective of this Law was clear: to expel the African peasants from their lands, forcing them to serve as cheap labor force and thus





prevent the upsurge of a class of independent farmers.

Years later, Southern Rhodesia, together with Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and Nyassaland (now Malawi), constituted the Central African Federation without the consent of the respective African populations.

The architects of the Federation concentrated all their hopes in the combination of the white population of Southern Rhodesia with the natural resources of Northern Rhodesia and the cheap labor force of Nyassaland. In fact, the emigration of the labor force from the latter country was so important that it contributed to the creation of the African National Congress of Southern Rhodesia in 1956 — an unexpected development for the exploiters.

While the nationalist movements were growing in size and importance in the three territories, the ruling white settlers Party —the United Federal Party— representing the so-called moderates, was implementing a policy of alternating concessions to and repression of the African population. In 1959, the three African congresses were outlawed and two thousand leaders were arrested and fifty of them murdered. In 1960, in answer to the arbitrariness of the racist govern-

ment, the Africans held peaceful demonstrations but, attacked by the police, they reacted violently, and conflicts ensued in Salisbury and Bulawayo, the nation's two main cities.

The following year, after authorizing the nationalist movements to reappear under different names, the British Conservative government and the Labour opposition did everything possible to force the Africans into accepting the false and infamous 1961 Constitution, a so-called stage towards an African government.

Rejected by the Africans in an unofficial referendum, this constitution was imposed on them by means of another official referendum in which almost all the votes were cast by the white people.

By outlawing the Democratic Party —the sequel of the former African National Congress of Southern Rhodesia— in December of that year, and the Zimbabwe African Popular Union (ZAPU), which had been created weeks after the banning of the former, the white minority did nothing but create an atmosphere of violence which ended with the imprisonment or house arrest of hundreds of African nationalists.

The dissolution of the Central African Federation became necessary later as a result of the territorial elections held in Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland, by means of which the African parties that today head the governments of Zambia and Malawi came into power. On the other hand, the Rhodesian Front—the ultra-reactionary representative of the extreme right-wing racist minority opposed to the United Federal Party headed by Roy Welensky and Edgar Whitehead—came into power in Southern Rhodesia as a result of the elections.

The unilateral declaration of independence issued on November 11, 1965 by the Rhodesian group led by Ian Smith, was a clear demonstration of the complicity of Great Britain, which had more or less openly concentrated power in the hands of a white minority that ruled the political, economic and social life of the country through a police and racist regime. Almost two years after Smith's declaration, the African masses seem to be entering a completely different stage.

At the inception, on September 30th, of the Week of Solidarity with the Asian peoples who are fighting for their liberation, or who oppose the attempts of imperialism —headed by the U. S.— to subjugate them, we should bring to the forefront the peoples of Asia who, —implementing the "General Resolution of the Political Commission on Colonialism and Neocolonialism" of the First Tricontinental Conference— are fighting, arms in hand, for their liberation and social justice.

The resolution proclaimed that "faced with the armed violence which imperialism, headed by the U. S., employs in order to drown in blood the growing struggle for liberation, it is a right and a duty of the attacked countries to employ revolutionary violence."

At the head of all the Asian countries we find, without question, the heroic people of Viet Nam which is carrying on a bitter battle against the invading army, its puppets and satellites in the South, and is delivering even harsher blows against the Yankee air force in the North having already destroyed over 2,200 of its most modern combat planes, capturing or killing its best pilots.

The Vietnamese Armed Forces of Liberation, under the wise leadership of the National Front for Liberation, were capable of defeating the so-called dry-season offensive, launched by the imperialists in the latter part of 1966, which culminated in the battles fought in the province of Tay Ninh, less than 40 kilometers from Saigon, as part of operation "Junction City" in which 8,300 enemy troops —the majority of which were Yankees,— were killed or wounded; in addition to this, 692 military vehicles (including 387 M-41 tanks) were destroyed, as well as 64 pieces of heavy artillery and 119 planes.

Later on, the development of the rainy-season offensive launched by the Forces of Liberation during the first months of 1967 has dealt even heavier and harsher blows to the imperialist enemy. An uninterrupted series of victorious battles were fought by the Vietnamese patriots, who attacked the enemy bastions in Quang Nam y Da Nang (7,500 enemy troops wiped out), in Quang Ngai (1,860 casualties), in My Tho, defeating the so-called pacification maneuvers started by 10 batallions of U. S., Saigonese and satellite troops; in Phu Yen, where the Korean mercenaries were thoroughly routed; up to Quang Tri and Thua Thien, just on the border line south of Parallel 17, where, after suffering severe setbacks, the Yankee "marines" are desperately fighting to save their lives, confronted with the relentless drive and the pincers tactics of the South Vietnamese patriots.

Faced with this desperate situation, President Johnson and the clique ruling the United States, ordered the mobilization of an even greater number of forces, bringing the figures of the invading army now in South Viet Nam to 500,000 troops, while "escalating" the air war of destruction against the North, bombing Hanoi —the capital— and demanding even more soldiers from the satellite countries: Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand and the puppet regimes of Saigon and Seoul.

However, the decision and undaunted courage of the Vietnamese people, together with the militant solidarity of all the peoples of the world have defeated this new phase of the "escalade," and shall bring even closer the hour of final victory.

Another scene of the peoples' battle against the imperialists is Laos, where the Laotian people, led by the Neo Lao Haksat, has already liberated a great portion of its territory, both in Upper as well as in Middle and Lower Laos, regardles of the fact that the active participation of the Yankee air forces is gradually increasing, and their planes bomb and strafe the liberated zones, with the complicity of the ruling clique, and in open violation of the Geneva Agreements on Laos. After the severe defeats suffered by the Vientiane troops during the second semester of 1966, the regime and its Yankee backers proceeded to reorganize their forces, counting on the defection of some neutralist troops. The government of Thailand collaborates with all this and, using the remnants of the Chiang Kai-shek troops still remaining in the country, organizes espionage and infiltration in the liberated zones.

Nevertheless, the Laotian people, under the guidance of the Neo Lao Haksat, consolidating its forces, swept the so-called special forces from Upper Laos and is currently carring out numerous victorious actions, among them the attack against the air base of Luang Prabang, on June 16, in which 10 enemy aircraft were destroyed by the Laotian patriots.

In the province of Luang Prabang, in Upper Laos, 192 enemy soldiers were reported as casualties as a result of the fighting on the 6th of the same month, and on that same date, the People's Army of Liberation attacked a garrison in Nam Bao and did away with 140 mercenaries of the Vientiane clique.

During the 1966-1967 dry season, the Laotian patriots waged over 600 battles against the rightist government forces, supported by the Yankee troops and air force, and as a result of these battles, more than 5,534 enemy soldiers were annihilated, while over 40,000 residents, of the zones occupied by the enemy, were liberated. During that period, 183 planes were shot down.

In this manner, the patriotic people of Laos, under the direction of the Neo Lao Haksat, headed by Prince Souphanouvong, continues advancing in its struggle, fully determined to win.

Likewise, in the southern part of the Arabia Peninsula, the Front of Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) is successfully carrying out the liberation struggle against British domination in that territory, also known as Aden, or South Arabia.

At the present time, the guerrilla movement in the mountains and the underground struggle in the cities is

placing the colonial authorities and their stooges, the sultans and emirs, in a practically untenable position; in the past few days, some of these lackeys started to flee to the capital, frightened by the organized actions of the Yemenite patriots.

Some weeks ago, Great Britain announced that it will grant independence to this colony on January 9, 1968, and is now carrying out maneuvers in order to leave their present positions in the so-called federal government, installed in power.

However, the FLOSY has frequently stated that it shall not enter into negotiations or compromises with the murderers of so many sons of the Yemenite people, and that, on the contrary, the struggle shall go on, unceasingly, until total liberation of occupied Sopth Yemen is achieved.

Another fighting front of the Asian peoples against imperialism can be found in the Philippines, where the Huks are giving active signs of life, harassing and attacking the forces which have been specially trained by the Yankees to combat them.

U. S. news agencies have acknowledged the fact that the guerrillas of the "Army of National Liberation" (Huksong Napagpalaya Ng Bayan) have succeeded in becoming the most powerful political force of the nation, and it is estimated that their radius of action and their influence on the Philippine masses is steadily increasing.

In South Korea, also occupied by U. S. troops shielded by the flag of the UNO, the violent wave of repression unleashed by the puppet regime of Pak Chung Hi tries, to no avail, to curb the force of the armed struggle which is developing.

The military dictator started to put in operation a vast plan of repression, under the pretext of fighting communism, in an attempt to quell the growing unrest and resistance of the people against his regime. New armed groups appear daily in the southern part of the country, as fitting ripost of the masses against the fascist terror imposed by the military regime, and each day, military communiques report on new clashes with the guerrilla forces operating in the province southwest of Seoul.

A recent declaration of the Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea states that "the development of the armed struggle is shaking the foundations of the military dictatorship and enhances the patriotic battle of the people of South Korea, who struggle for their rights and their freedom, as well as for the reunification of their country."

In North Kalimantan, guerrilla fighting continues, regardless of the active repression of the British and Australian troops, as well as the "Gurka" mercenaries.

Shortly after the leaders of the three British colonies of Sarawak, Brunei and Sabah proclaimed their independence and constituted the state of North Kalimantan, this territory was integrated to the so-called Malaysian Federation, owing to the maneuvers of the imperialists. Since then, the people of North Kalimantan have engaged in an armed struggle of liberation, led by the revolutionary government. In Thailand, the army of liberation, led by the Patriotic Front, extends and intensifies the fight against the tyrannical regime of Marshal Tonom Kittykachorn, who is submitted to U. S. imperialism.

The armed struggle of the Thai patriots comprises over 20 provinces, including the northern portion of the country, inhabited by the Miao minority.

According to incomplete data obtained, during the first five months of this year the popular armed forces fought in 200 skirmishes with the army and the repressive corps of the Thai regime.

Meanwhile, a vigorous popular movement is developing in Japan, whose immediate objectives are the abrogation of the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty", and the expulsion of the Yankees from the Japanese territory occupied by them, as well as against the complicity of the government of Tokyo in the aggression against Viet Nam.

Waves of protest sweep the land, each time a U.S. nuclear submarine calls on a Japanese port, and the workers, students and all progressive organizations of the country are forming a movement, which gradually grows stronger, against the Yankee bases in Japanese territory and in defense of the popular interests.

Regarding Cambodia, its firm position against the plans of U. S. imperialism to turn it into a pawn of its expansionist and aggressive policy in Asia, has brought against it the harsh and cruel reprisals of the Yankee government. Counterrevolutionary groups of Cambodians living in Thailand frequently join in the many violations of Cambodian territory, carried out by the U. S. troops and the soldiers of the Saigon regime.

However, giving additional proof of its firm attitude, the Cambodian government, headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, replies unhesitatingly to the campaign launched against the country, pushing back the aggressors in the battle field and recognizing the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam as the sole genuine representative of the people of South Viet Nam in the political arena.

OSPAAAL'S APPEAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE BLACK PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. (August 16, 1967)

Roused by the unjust arrest of a Negro youth, on August 18, 1965 the African-American population of Watts staged one of the biggest uprisings in the history of the United States of America.

The document expresses that the black people of the United States, have been subjected for 400 years to inhuman conditions of exploitation and discrimination, and have given their oppressors and world public opinion an armed demonstration of their unwavering decision to attain freedom.

This fact —it adds— demonstrates that the American black people have become aware of the true objectives of their struggle, necessarily aimed at the destruction of the political, economic and social system prevailing in the United States.

It also shows —it says— that the Negro population will not be able to achieve its objectives by peaceful means and that it must oppose counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence.

Further on, OSPAAAL's document expresses that the rebellions of Watts, Selma, Chicago, Harlem, Newark and Detroit are evident proof that the present struggle is irreversible.

The document points out that the struggle of the black people of the United States is linked to the struggle of all the peoples of the world against U. S. imperialism and runs parallel to the opposition to the war of aggression waged by imperialism against the heroic Vietnamese people.

OSPAAAL is convinced that the African-American people, under the leadership of men like Stokely Carmichael, Rap Brown and others, will march ahead in this struggle and will fight relentlessly until achieving final liberation.

OSPAAAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT HAVANA

I thank you for your kind felicitations on the 15th anniversary of the July 23rd Revolution. While appreciating your sentiments of solidarity with and of support for the UAR people in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism. I am confident of the inevitability of our victory since we stand on the side of right and justice. With my greetings I extend to you my best wishes.

Gamal Abdel Nasser

DECLARATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF OSPAAAL ON THE AIR RAIDS AGAINST HANOI PERPETRATED BY THE U. S. ON AUGUST 11, 12, 21, 22 AND 23, 1967.

On August 11, 12, 21, 22 and 23, 1967, Yankee imperialists, in a frantic act, carried out intensive air raids, bombing and strafing the Long Bien bridge, densely populated districts of Hanoi —the capital— and the port city of Haiphong. On the other hand, on August 13th, numerous B-52 strategic bombers carried out indiscriminate air raids to the south and north of the delimitarized zone and that of Vinh Linh, and sprayed these areas with toxic chemicals, all of which resulted in the destruction of numerous dwellings and in a high number of dead and injured.

With these recent bombings against Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and the use of B-52 strategic aircraft to bomb the demilitarized zone and the Vinh Linh area, which is part of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Yankee imperialists have taken a new and extremely serious step in their escalation of the war against this country. It is a plain demonstration of the fact that U. S. imperialists have no humanitarian feelings whatsoever, that they trample impudently on international laws and ignore the repulse of the people of the United States and the peoples of the world to these barbarous actions. Johnson's Administration talks of "peace" and "unconditional negotiations." However, it keeps on sending more and more Yankee and satellite troops into South Viet Nam and continues to step up its escalation in an increasingly savage and brutal war of destruction against North Viet Nam. The criminal and belligerent face of the Government of the United States has been completely unmasked.

The Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL vigorously protests against these acts of war on the part of U. S. imperialism, and calls on the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world to demonstrate their solidarity with the Vietnamese people and to support actively the declarations made on the 12th and 23rd. of August, 1967 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. At the same time, we exhort all the honest peoples of the world to raise their voices to denounce energetically the perfidious maneuvers and outrageous crimes of Yankee imperialism, and urge them to demand that the Government of the United States put an end to its dirty and criminal war of aggression in Viet Nam.

The Government of the United States must put a final and unconditional stop to the bombings, strafings and all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It must put an end to its war of aggression in South Viet Nam and withdraw all U. S. and satellite troops from this country; it must recognize the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam, the sole and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people; it must respect the independence and sovereignty of Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people settle their own internal affairs by themselves. If the Government of the United States does not act in a reasonable way, it will have to assume all responsibility for the consequences of the war that it has unleashed against Viet Nam.

The Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL is firmly convinced that the people of Viet Nam will never submit to violence and that, based on the strength of their unity, and with the backing and support of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world, including the people of the U. S., they will defeat Yankee imperialism, the number one war criminal of our times and the common enemy of humanity.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

Havana, August 22, 1967

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD."

TRICONTINENTAL BULLETIN

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